PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy ..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year) ..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

Mr. Greeley in the Davis Case.

If the way of transgressors is hard, that of philanthropy cannot be said to be easy. Horace Greeley's philanthropy in the Davis case has Greeley's philanthropy in the Davis case has placed him in a not very desirable position, placed him in a not very desirable position. People generally think he means all right, yet some will reflect that Mr. Davis's war on the Union cost Horace neither son, brother or father; that he lost neither arm or leg in the conflict; that his breathing is in no way impeded by a partially healed wound; that he never had an Andersonville dinner or a Belle Isle bed, or that he did make $100,000 by writing a book on the war; that if Mr. Davis had made no rebellion, Mr. Greeley would have written no record of it; that when Davis gets $5,000, Horace will still have $95,000, and that, maybe, without knowing it, of course, Mr. Greeley may find it easier to forgive injuries done to others than he would find it to pardon similar injuries, if done to himself. It is but right to say that Mr Greeley denies that he thrust himself into this business; he says he offered to go Davis's bail "because the leading counsel for the prisoner thought it important." He says further, that "if any other name would have answered as well, they would not have proffered mine." "I only know that they would not have required me to face this deluge of mud if they had not believed it necessary." Mr. Greeley was convinced Davis could not be tried by a jury in Virginia that would do him justice, which being the case, he thought there could be nothing so proper as letting him out on bail. We infer that Mr. Greeley does not expect any further proceedings will be had in the case.

The Eight Hour Movement.

The eight hour movement seems to be in great danger of speedily becoming historical, or, in other words, of passing, as a practical movement, into dream-land and oblivion. It reached the transition point from theory to practice, from agitation to experiment, at an unfortunate moment; that is, at a time when the supply of labor was fully equal to the demand, if not in excess of it. Had the Illinois law been enacted when two million of men in the United States were employed in war, and of course withdrawn from the ordinary industrial pursuits, perhaps it might have had the run of a few months of success. But at present, when these two million men are seeking and finding their positions in the productive industry of the country, the experiment could not but be a failure. A single fact will illustrate this. A business house advertised for an employee—a clerk to be employed in a business that had no special attraction of ease or of pay, and before noon of the first day, eighty applications were made for the situation, and before the first day passed, no less than *one hundred and nineteen* persons, presumed to be qualified and desiring the employment, had applied for it. It is not probable that one out of the whole number, would have raised the eight hour question in arranging for the place.

Trouble in Italy.

There are indications of trouble in Italy. Garibaldi has gone to a *Tir National*, at Cremona, exactly as he did in 1862, previous to the expedition which culminated at Aspromonte. Ratazzi was Minister of State then, by the way. Speaking of Ratazzi, that statesman is in an unpleasant position. His wife, the ex-Princess de Solms, a cousin of Napoleon, who made herself very disreputably notorious during her first husband's lifetime, has written a book called "Bicheville," which shows up Florentine society so unmistakably that the husbands, brothers and lovers of the injured ladies named, or indicated in the book, have called the husband of the authoress to account, and in spite of a formal *amende honorable* in the paper, sixteen challenges have been sent in—not from rash boys, but from gray-headed soldiers and senators. One was from the Marquis of Pepoli, and was carried by Count Arese and General Cialdini. A jury of honor was called to decide whether the Prime Minister's hand be forced, and to-day it is announced that a meeting has taken place and that Pepoli was slightly wounded. Ratazzi, then, has only fifteen more to dispose of.

A Sumter Reminiscence.

A Charleston letter says: One of the deck hands of our steamer had been a rebel soldier, and had participated in the defence of Sumter. Speaking of the terrific bombardment of the fleet as we passed it, he said, "the Yankees never came so near taking it as they did on the first or second day of the attack—he thought it was the 30th of August, 1863. He remembered very well when one of the Yankee shells went right into the ammunition room of the fort and exploded. The room was full of shells, and it was the greatest wonder in the world the whole thing wasn't blown up. There were a hundred and thirteen thousand pounds of powder in the fort that day, and the garrison expected every moment to see it set on fire by a Yankee shell. But the fleet drew off early that day, and gave us a chance to fix things. We went most of the powder to Charleston that night, and when the fleet renewed the attack two or three days after, we were better prepared than ever for them, and we gave them the best we had." There is not a gun visible now upon Sumter. It looks peaceable enough, and is well adapted to the use to which it has been converted since the war—that of a light-house site.

THE GREAT BLUNDER.—A Charleston correspondent to the Boston *Advertiser* says: "It was the worst blunder we ever made," said a prominent citizen, in talking about the manner in which the South had followed the President—"in planning our faith to him we made a greater mistake than in seceding." I laughed at him for his strong language, but he declared he was in sober earnest; and I believe he was, for he but expressed the average view of two-thirds of the thinking men of the city. "Following him has well nigh proved our ruin," he continued, "and you'll not find much resistance to Congress anywhere in this State." Another gentleman, who has been in public life for at least twenty years, says that ex-Governor Perry is the only man of any standing who opposes reconstruction on the military plan—and I notice that many persons give this gentleman the same name that Colonel Forney's paper give to the President—"His Accidency."

PRIVATE distilling as well as private drinking of whisky is the order of the day in New York. The Treasury Department, it is understood, has given instructions to the internal revenue collectors to take the proper steps for putting an end to the illicit manufacture of whisky, by removing and destroying the stills. There are dozens of these establishments, turning out from one to two barrels per day, and from this source, there is reason to believe, a majority of the saloons are supplied. All endeavors hitherto for breaking up this contraband trade have proved ineffectual, but Uncle Sam is now resolved to make a clean sweep. The temperance cause, as well as the revenue, will be the gainer. The whisky these fraudulent stills are in the habit of turning out is the vilest stuff imaginable. The respectable dealers are in favor of breaking them up, though they will be obliged to advance the price of good liquor.

THE correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing from St. Petersburg, speaking of the Russia-American cession to the United States, says: How far circumstances unconnected with religion may favor the introduction of orthodoxy into America, I have no means of knowing, but many persons think that the Episcopalian and the Greek churches are more likely to unite there than anywhere else. The Russians have left several churches in the settlement they have just ceded to the Americans, a great many natives have been converted to the Greek faith, and it is possible that an ecclesiastic who ranks members of both Churches (Greek and Protestant) may worship in the same temple. This may tend to the extension of orthodoxy in America, but that it will lead to a union of the Churches is very doubtful.

IN the Supreme Court of the United States it seems to have been settled that the United States notes of the precise number of dollars contracted to be paid for in gold will settle a debt incurred before the suspension of specie payments in January, 1861. The suit of Thompson against Riggs, just decided at Washington, was to recover a coin deposit. The defendant was discharged upon the payment of an equal amount in Treasury notes. A special contract to repay in gold was not proved in the case before the Court, although it was assumed that such was the custom when gold deposits were made.

ANTIDOTES TO STRICHNINE.—It would seem, as the result of a long series of experiments conducted by Professor Bellini, that the best antidote against this poison are tannic acid and tannin, chlorine and the tinctures of iodine and bromine. The agents do not, however, act chemically on the poison, but only through the astringent effects produced by the acid on the mucous or inner surface of the stomach.

SOME weeks since the wife of a respectable citizen of Troy died, after a brief illness, leaving her husband something like $5,000, which she had carefully saved from money which came into her possession, and of the existence of which the husband was entirely ignorant. Through a long life she had been a faithful wife and valuable helpmate, and in death even was faithful still.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1867. NO. 218.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE SULTAN TO VISIT PARIS.

Amicable Adjustment of the American Question.

Failure of Frazier, Trenholm & Co.

Plot to Assassinate King William and Count Bismarck.

Illness of Col. Burke.

LONDON, May 21.—It is reported that the Fenian, Burke, recently convicted, is lying so ill in his cell that his life is despaired of.

Sultan to Visit the Exposition.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—The Sultan will go to the Paris Exposition early in July.

Adjustment of American Question.

LONDON, Evening, May 21.—Earl Derby says officially the American question will be amicably adjusted. The proposition made some time since to arbitrate the whole case has been refused.

Failure.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, May 21.—Frazer, Trenholm & Co., cotton merchants of this city, it is said, have suspended. Liabilities large.

Assassination Plot.

BERLIN, May 20.—A horrible plot has been discovered in Hanover, having for its chief purpose the assassination of King William and Count Bismarck. Several notables residing in this city are involved. Several arrests have been made, and it is thought the scheme is entirely frustrated.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 21.—The steamer America, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, May 21.—Consols 93. Erie 42½. United States five-twenties, illegible.

LONDON, May 21, Evening.—Money quiet and steady. Consols, 93. United States bonds, 73¾. Erie, 42¾.

LONDON, Evening, May 21.—Consols, 93. United States bonds, 73¾. Illinois Central, 79¼. Hanover 6's; market unchanged.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 21, Noon.—Cotton easier; uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11¾d.

LIVERPOOL, May 21, Evening.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 30s. California wheat, 10s 6d; western, 10s 9d. Provisions steady. Lard declined.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, May 21.—Cotton closed quiet; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; sales 10,000 barrels. Advices from Manchester are favorable. Corn, 30s 6d. Other grains unchanged. Provisions in New York unchanged. Ashes, 32s. Common rosin 7s 3d; fine 12s 9d. Rest unchanged.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, May 21.—Five-twenties, 77½.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, May 18.—Petroleum 45 francs.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1867.

THE "EXPRESS" NEWSPAPER CASE.

Erastus Brooks having purchased all the right, title and interest of S. F. Clark in the New York *Express*, and the case at law of Clark against James Brooks having been amicably settled, the *Express* will continue to be published by Jesse Brooks as equal proprietor.

MURDER.

Wm. Bishop Carr, of the city of Brooklyn, was murdered last night by ex-Police Sergeant Skidmore, by shooting him with an air gun. The murderer was arrested. Skeleton keys found on him indicate his intention to commit burglary.

SAILED FOR CALIFORNIA.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, sailed for California to-day.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Jeff. Davis and family have left for Montreal.

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been granted in the Prussian extradition case of Philip Helmrich.

LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

A suit against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New Jersey, to recover a policy of $10,000, with interest for eight years, was decided for the plaintiff. The Company had refused payment on their agents in the city had received payment of premiums after the time therefor had expired.

NO UNLAWFUL CONVERSION OF BONDS.

A circular from the Comptroller of the Currency establishes the fact that no unlawful conversion of registered bonds into coupons has been made by authority of the Department.

A TREASURY CIRCULAR

Announces that a Deputy Collector has been appointed to reside at Duncan City, Michigan, for the purpose of receiving and certifying manifests of vessels entering Lake Michigan through the Straits of Mackinaw.

FROM ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, May 21.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, the appeal of Silas Miller from the decision of the Illinois Synod elicited much discussion. The morning session was mostly occupied in receiving the Irish delegates, Drs. Hall and Burnham. Dr. Ezra H. Adams, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Henry M. Field, of the New York *Evangelist*, were appointed delegates to the Scotch and Irish Assemblies.

Arrival of the Africa.

HALIFAX, May 21.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool on the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th, has arrived.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—The Philadelphia School Board left this evening for Chicago.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

On Saturday night, at Port Colborne, C. W., a man named Menno Graybiel shot his father-in-law, John Wallace, through the heart, and was shortly afterwards shot himself by his own brother, Samuel Graybiel.

Senator Wilson made the last address of his tour through the South at Huntsville, Alabama, Monday; thence he returns to his home. Judge Kelley addressed an audience of some three thousand people, mostly colored, at Atlanta, Georgia, on Monday.

A Knoxville, Tennessee, dispatch says: Capt. Chamber's company, of Scott county militia, have been ordered to Anderson county, to remain there during court, in which several important suits of a political nature are to be tried. Other companies are soon to mustered and ordered into active service.

A man named Johnson, residing in West Philadelphia, was robbed of four thousand dollars a week ago by a servant girl, who took the money from under his pillow. The money was all recovered, and the girl confessed her crime.

A Matamoras correspondent, writing on the 10th, says: Immediately after the receipt of Secretary Seward's letter, Juarez issued orders in reference to the treatment of Maximilian, saying that his life should be spared. As it was feared that Escobedo would have the unfortunate Prince assassinated, notwithstanding orders to the contrary, that General was sent to command an expedition against Canales, who had rebelled in the Nuevo Leon, and Escobedo, the ablest of the Mexican Generals, was appointed to succeed him, and now commands all the armies of the Republic.

There were only three hundred and thirty-three deaths in New York city last week, and the city is said to be in a very healthy condition.

The Judiciary Committee have examined Attorney General Stansbery and General L. C. Baker. The former produced the record on which Kohnstamm was pardoned. Some of the letters, among them one of Gov. Fenton, are said to be forged. It is asserted that a boast was made last winter by a party who succeeded in getting the pardon through, that the President had promised it so soon as Congress was out of the way. The story that he had gone at once to Europe to escape further persecutions and the disgorging of his plunder, is said, by one of the detectives who worked up the case, to be incorrect, but that he is now in New York, and will shortly open out largely in business.

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* speaking of the coming Republican State Covention, and what is necessary to carry the State, says:

"It will require a very strong nominee, a lawyer of ripe experience, a man of unblemished reputation, and one who stands well in the eyes of the community. Mediocrity or insignificance will not secure a triumph, and whether our candidate be worthy or unworthy rests with the voters on Thursday next."

Our cotemporary has very aptly described Judge Williams, of Allegheny, whose friends will be numerous in the convention.

THE SCULLING RACE.

Walter Brown Versus James Hamill.

A CLOSE CONTEST SO LONG AS IT WAS FAIR.

Brown Jockey's Hamill and the Latter Claims the Race.

Brown Claims He Fairly Won the Race.

QUESTION BEFORE THE JUDGES.

Referee to Decide This Morning.

Hamill's Statement of the Affair.

The much-talked of contest for the aquatic championship of American waters took place yesterday afternoon between Walter Brown, of Portland, Maine, and James Hamill, of this city, over the Monongahela course. By noon the Monongahela wharf, the suspension bridge, the steamboats at the wharf, the opposite banks of the river, and the hill-tops were occupied by immense throngs of people, the number present being variously estimated from twenty thousand to thirty thousand. The river was thickly dotted with craft of all kinds, from the tiniest shell to the safer yawl, all of which were filled to their utmost capacity. No event of a similar character has ever attracted so many people to the city to witness it, the trains on all the roads bringing up large numbers from the adjacent and even remote villages along their respective lines.

THE BETTING.

More or less betting on the result prevailed on Monday evening and yesterday morning, the odds being largely in favor of the champion, Hamill. A few sanguine friends of the champion had wagered two to one on him, but the average odds given were five to four. As a general rule, all bets offering odds on Hamill were taken, and not one even bet was made that could be heard of. The foolish letter of Brown, shortly after his arrival here, about the unfairness of the course, had an injurious effect upon his friends, and there were none present disposed to back him evenly.

A DAMPENER.

About two o'clock, the clouds which had been gathering ever since noon, commenced to pour down a steady rain, which was kept up until after three o'clock, when the weather cleared up. A slight wind ensued, and the water was so agitated that "white caps" were formed. Half-past three, rain again commenced falling, and, as before, the crowd rushed to every convenient shelter. At this time appearances were decidedly against a race, the weather being of so unfavorable a character that a postponement, it was thought, would be ordered.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RACE.

About three o'clock, the buoy boat came from Hamill's boat house to the starting point, having the champion as a passenger. After a brief consultation with the judges, it was decided that the race should go on. Hamill was taken back to his boat house, and the buoy boat, containing the judges, proceeded down the river to Brown's headquarters. Brown was notified to put in his appearance as soon as possible. The buoy boat then proceeded to its destination opposite Cork's run.

THE CONTESTANTS.

About twenty minutes before four, Brown entered his shell amid the plaudits of an admiring crowd on the south shore. He pushed off immediately, and slowly but vigorously pulled up the river to the bridge, the whistles of nearly a dozen steamboats sending forth at the time as many sounds, and producing the harshest discord that ever fell upon the ear. He rowed up to the bridge quite leisurely, and those who were in a position to see expressed their admiration at his appearance. He was in excellent condition, and was a perfect specimen of physical strength. Brown was clad in White knee breeches and light pink colored shirt, his arms being bare to the shoulders, and around his head wore a white hankerchief.

Hamill made his appearance very soon after the arrival of Brown. Having on a heavy coat and hat the populace did not recognize him. He rowed up to the steamer Fox, on which the starting judges were located, threw off his coat and hat, and appeared in white knee breeches and deep pink colored shirt. As soon as he was recognized, he was greeted by enthusiastic cheers from the crowd and the screaming of steam whistles. He was in prime physical condition, and showed that his training was of a judicious character.

THE START.

Both men were called up to the steamer Fox, and instructed about the signal for starting. Robt. C. Elliott, Hamill's judge, was to fire a pistol, at the report of which the contestants were to start, and David Lewis, Brown's judge, was to give the word. The men immediately proceeded to take their positions, Hamill, who had won the choice, taking the outside, and Brown the inside. They got into position in a very brief time, the word was given, the pistol fired, and with the flash of the latter, Brown made a vigorous pull, having a slight advantage of Hamill, who shot out speedily after. Brown pulled a strong, full dip oar, and lifted his frail shell almost out of water. His stroke was not so long as that of Joshua Ward, but seemed to be a compromise between that and Hamill's short, swift stroke. Hamill started out with a somewhat longer stroke than is usual with him, but changed it to his short stroke before the first half mile was reached. Both men pulled vigorously from the start, but Brown led and gradually drew away from Hamill, Brown's boat being clear of Hamill's at Wood street. This position was maintained until near Market street, when Hamill put on steam, and by his rapid strokes commenced to gain on Brown.

AT THE POINT.

Hamill had gained, until the bow of his shell reached to the outriggers of Brown's boat. In this position the contestants entered upon the waters of the Ohio.

JOCKEYING.

Now commenced a system of jockeying it is alleged on the part of Brown, who had the advantage in the race. Both boats pursued a zig-zag direction, entirely out of the course, and to that extent prolonged the distance. It is said, to nearly six miles. Opinions differ as to the culpability of the contestants in this particular, but the mass of testimony appears to be against Brown.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.

When opposite Temperanceville, Brown had acquired the position he occupied at Wood street—his boat clear of that of Hamill. They both made for the Manchester side of the river, and continued in that position until nearing the buoy. Hamill pulled up, but Brown also put on steam, and the latter reached the buoy and turned first. Hamill made a short, quick turn, righted up immediately, and both men prepared for the return, Hamill's boat lapping Brown's to amidship. But a few strokes were made, when the boats became locked, Brown's oars paddling over Hamill's bow and the latter's oars paddling over the stern of the former's boat. After pulling in this condition for some time, Hamill attempted to get clear of his opponent, and rowed towards the Temperanceville shore. Brown, however, who manifested a disposition to run Hamill down, followed in the same direction, and having half a length in his favor, was enabled to outjockey Hamill. Neither of the men seemed to be exerting themselves at all, and it was plain to all who saw them at this time that Brown was not disposed to act fair.

A FOUL.

Being unable to give Hamill his "swash," and unwilling to give him the water he was entitled to, Brown continued to press Hamill to the shore, until within twenty or thirty feet of the cinder bank at Lorenz's glass house, where Brown endeavored to run across Hamill's bow. This caused a collision which came near upsetting Hamill, when the latter threw up his oar and claimed foul. Previous to this, and while Brown was pushing his opponent to the shore, Hamill appealed to Brown to give him a clear course.

BROWN HAS IT ALL TO HIMSELF.

When Hamill ceased rowing, Brown settled down to his work, and pulled up over the course, occasionally making some splendid "spirts." Brown reached the starting point on his return in 46:30, which is very poor time. On reaching the bridge, he rowed around the pier, and returned to his boat house.

TAKING HIS TIME.

Hamill, after disengaging himself from the cinder bank, pulled leisurely over the course, indulging in a conversation with some friends at the Point on the way up. He arrived at the bridge about five minutes after Brown, and proceeded to the steamer Fox, where the Judges were awaiting him. He claimed the race at the hands of the judges, alleging the foul as before narrated.

HOW THE RESULT WAS RECEIVED.

As Brown neared the bridge he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, showing that he had many admirers, who believed he had won the race. But as the gap between him and Hamill was made apparent, and the latter was observed to be coming in at his leisure, it was clear that something was wrong. Hamill's claim of foul soon gave rise to much comment, and great excitement ensued, which was not allayed at a late hour last evening.

MEETING OF THE JUDGES AND REFEREE.

Immediately after the race the Judges proceeded to Mr. A. J. Hagan's office, on Water street, near Smithfield, for the purpose of examining into the charges of foul claimed by Hamill. Mr. Elliott, one of Hamill's Judges, stated that Brown had jockeyed Hamill before they had pulled one hundred yards, and he (Mr. Elliott) had promptly entered a claim of foul. He also asserted that Brown had done everything in his power to interfere with Hamill, and called upon Mr. J. Rees and several other gentlemen who substantiated the assertion. Brown's representatives asserted that the race had been a fair one, and having won it he was entitled to the stakes. The conference occupied four hours, and its conclusion Mr. Caughey stated that he was not prepared to make a decision, but would do so this morning at nine o'clock. A large crowd of persons interested in the race had congregated in front of Mr. Hagan's establishment, during the conference, and upon the announcement being made that the matter had not been settled, quietly dispersed. Bets, as a matter of course, still hold over.

HAMILL AT THE THEATRE.

Hamill visited the Theater last evening, by invitation of Manager Smythe. During the evening calls were made upon him for a speech, when he appeared upon the stage and was enthusiastically received. After being introduced by Mr. Smythe, Mr. Hamill stated that he had been treated very shabbily by Brown during the race—that from the first he had been jockeyed, and that even when turning the buoy Brown interlocked oars with him. When on the home stretch he ran into him, and prevented him from winning, which he felt confident he could have done had fair play been shown him. The matter was, however, in the hands of the judges and referees, and he was willing to abide by their decision, whatever it might be. Mr. Hamill concluded by expressing the hope that Brown would be treated courteously during his stay in the city.

BROWN'S MOVEMENTS.

When Brown arrived at his boat-house, he divested himself of his rowing apparel and resumed his citizens dress. He then walked over the bridge to this city, in company with Messrs. Dierst and Wolfe, and took tea at the house of a friend. He stated that he had won the race fair and square, was entitled to the purse, and that the claim of foul entered by his opponent ought not to be allowed. He had intended to depart for home on the 4:50 train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday afternoon, but owing to the delay of the race, caused by the rain, postponed his departure until 10:20. His friends, however, have prevailed upon him to stay until the decision of the judges has been announced. The boat in which he rowed has been purchased by Mr. Joseph A. Scott, a well-known oarsman of this city.

INCIDENTS.

During the race a pile of lumber on Water street, below the bridge, on which was crowded a number of men and boys, gave way, and precipitated those who were on it to the wharf. A number of persons were injured, one manquite severely.

Two men, occupying a double scull boat, while paddling about in the vicinity of the steam tugs, collided with the "Fox," when the shell capsized, and the occupants got a "ducking." They were speedily fished out.

A number of knock-downs took place on the wharf, previous to and during the race, between the more ardent tempered friends of the contestants in the sculling match, but no one was seriously hurt.

WAS THE RACE A FARCE?

The above is as fair and concise an account of the race as can be given. Numberless statements regarding the actions of the contestants during the race are afloat, and what is singular, scarcely any two agree. The bargain and sale arrangement said to have been proposed by Brown, his denial thereof, and the statement of John Hamill affirming its truth, had shaken public credulity as to the fairness of the contest. Not a few held to the belief that a man who would come two thousand miles to row a race for a paltry $1,000 a side, as Brown declared that he would honorably and fairly endeavor to win, could not lend himself to the schemes of racing gamblers. All who know Hamill, feel confident that he designed to win the race through superior skill and strength alone, and not by foul means. What, then, was Brown's motive in conducting himself as he did yesterday, conceding that all that has been said was true? Did he design to make a farce of the contest, and if so, what caused the change in the sentiments expressed by him on his arrival in the city? These are questions inexplicable to everybody but him, and he should solve them.

CONSOLIDATION.

Its Effect Upon the Value of Suburban Real Estate.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Many of our citizens are so situated as to be deeply interested in the matter of the proposed consolidation of Pittsburgh upon suburban real estate. I have been repeatedly inquired of how this had operated in Philadelphia. Several persons, owners of real estate thus situated, have expressed fears on these subjects. I am in that predicament, myself. All the real estate in which I am interested is outside of the present city limits and within the proposed extension by consolidation. I, therefore, have taken pains to inquire on this point at Philadelphia. There I have found more fault finders among the residents of the old city than among the owners of real estate in their former suburbs. The large owners of real estate in the old city limits allege that their property for taxable purposes is valued at two or three times what outside property is. Nearly all the owners of the former suburban property admit that their property has been largely increased in value by consolidation, and that as yet their assessed valuation is largely below that in the old city. The most striking case that came under my observation is that of the Norris estate—within the last year divided amongst the heirs. Joseph Parker Norris, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, died something over forty years since, leaving this estate, containing about one hundred and two hundred acres, situated some three miles north of the State House—in the then county of Philadelphia—afterwards in the district of Kensington—now in the city. This real estate was tied up by his will so that it could not be sold, and had to be leased out after the manner of the O'Harra estate in this vicinity. After several acts of the Legislature and decrees of the Supreme Court, it was disentangled last year, and the appraisers have just completed a valuation of it preparatory to division among the heirs. Its valuation is little over a million dollars. I asked a gentleman of high intelligence, who had been for over forty years connected with this trust what the effect of consolidation had been upon the Norris estate—including taxation, interest, &c. His answer was that the estate had been benefitted tenfold in value beyond the increase of taxes—that its increase in value during the last thirteen years, since brought within the city, had been three-fold what it had been during the former thirty years of the trust—in fact of the $4,000,000, at which it had been valued by the appraisers, he had no doubt fully one-half, or $2,000,000 of that value, had been added by the consolidation of the city." Now, all real estate in Philadelphia county may not have been so favorably situated as this Norris estate—but on the other hand this has been lease-hold property, and could not be permanently improved as if it had been held in fee by its owners.

I also inquired into the rate of taxation in Philadelphia since consolidation. From 1854 to 1861 the rate had not averaged over twenty mills, or two per cent. for all purposes, two-thirds of which rate was assessed upon suburban property marked "Rural" on the Assessor's books. (The same arrangement is to extend to suburban property here by the provisions of the consolidation bill.) The city of Philadelphia increased her debt about $11,000,000 by local bounties and other extraordinary expenditures during the war. The consequence has been that she is now paying forty mills or four per cent. on her assessed valuation, two-thirds of this, or 26⅔ mills, are upon rural property. This is pretty steep, but owing to what we are paying now on our assessed valuation. In my borough we pay school 15, county 10, borough 10, and county poor, I think, 2, or 37 mills in all, not to include 30 mills for bounty purposes. I presume the mill tax on either Pittsburgh or Allegheny runs up to pretty near 40 mills exclusive of the bounty tax in each ward. Having spent some days in examining this question in Philadelphia I have given my fellow citizens the result of my observations, and, upon the whole, have concluded I had better try consolidation. I hope that it may result as it did in Philadelphia. While everybody there and here grumbled about the increase of taxation, not one in ten in Philadelphia would vote to return to her old disorganized condition. Intelligent citizens think the best thing I can do is to vote and labor for the consolidation of the thirty separate cities, boroughs and townships into one consolidated city. I believe that if this is carried at the October election, and the citizens of consolidated Pittsburgh behave with ordinary wisdom, not one in fifty would in ten years vote for a return to your present state.

AN OUTSIDER.

THE MOBILE RIOT.

ACCOUNTS FROM MOBILE PAPERS

An "Unprovoked Attack."

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Mobile Press on the Riot.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* and the *News*, while stating that the recent riot at Mobile, and the attempt to assassinate Judge Kelley, was the "result of the merest accident," at the same time charge Judge Kelley with being the cause, from the language he used, which they style "inflammatory remarks." Coroner Delchams, a Justice of the Peace in Mobile, however, testified before a Coroner's jury that he "listened attentively to the remarks of the speaker, Mr. Kelley, and I must say that I heard nothing which in ordinary circumstance would be considered wrong," and that the colored people would not have used their weapons "had it not been that the opinion prevailed among the crowd that an unprovoked attack had been deliberately made on the meeting."

The following is an extract from the leading article in the Mobile *Register* on the riot:

"The disturbance that occurred at the meeting to hear Judge Kelley was the result, as we have stated, of the merest accident. First, a citizen who had been drinking made several loud comments on portions of Judge Kelley's remarks that did not please him. This happens at every public political meeting. It was very imprudent and improper to have been indulged in at this meeting. In truth, the best thing that the white people can do is to keep away from these meetings. The police endeavored to quiet the tipsy citizen, and, failing in that, to arrest him. The arrest provoked a scuffle, and about the same time a carriage and horses ran off through the outskirts of the crowd, producing a rush to get out of the way. The two circumstances created the impression in the body of the crowd that there was a fight begun, and the whole mass broke up and dispersed at double quick. Meantime the freedmen commenced firing their pistols, and, as we learn, in the air, as they ran. The last account must be true, for as there were from 150 to 200 shots fired, if they had been aimed in the crowd, nearly as many hundred men must have been killed. As it was, the most casualties do not exceed six or eight, and most all of those to white men.

It has been charged that shots were fired in the meeting from the residence of John Forsyth, the editor of the paper from which the above extract is taken, but the *Register* denies this.

From the *Register* we extract the following sworn testimony of Coroner J. J. Delchamps:

On Tuesday evening, at about 7½ o'clock, I was on the corner of Government and Royal streets, when I noticed a large crowd of men and some white men were assembled. I mingled and conversed freely with the colored men, and was strongly impressed by their remarks. I had a conversation with them in the meantime on questions of the day and was more than pleased to hear from them that they wished to live in amity with their old and tried friend, and deal honestly and honorably with all who were willing to deal honestly with them in like manner. One of the number had a discussion with me, and seemed to hold at heart wrongs which he asserted had been done him; he argued ably, and I must admit, more than once turned the laugh of the crowd against me, but afterwards I did the same to him, and he afterwards stated that there was one Southern man in whom he had full confidence, and "for whom he would shed his heart's blood in any manly contest," he named friends. He and I, on my part, fully impressed that all the black men wanted was to hear and judge for themselves that they were peaceably disposed towards all Southern men who would treat them fairly and honorably. My conversation ended when the speaking began. I listened attentively to the remarks of the speaker, Mr. Kelley, and I must say that I heard nothing such as ordinary circumstances would be considered wrong, yet under existing ones I thought them highly injudicious, believing, as I do, that what is needed now is not high down political harangues, but plain, common sense remarks, calculated to promote harmony among all classes, lead to good feeling and educate the masses of all colors to act right, lawfully and honorably towards all men without distinction.

My position was on the sidewalk near the stand. The speaker had not spoken long before some injudicious remarks were heard proceeding from the outskirts of the assemblage. I remarked to the colored men around me that we ought to pay no attention to that, and one answered me and said: "No, sir, some fool that ain't got good sense." A few moments after a slight disturbance occurred at or near the spot where the first objectionable remarks were heard proceeding. I could not see, going down the street caused the crowd to jam together in the direction of the street. The cry was not once raised near me, "there's a fight," and a number of blacks were passed by black men. I, with many others, was forced by the rush to the foot of the steps of the old Court House, when shots were heard, proceeding in the first instance from the direction where the disturbance first occurred. A number of the black men near me laid down flat on the ground, and one said to me, "Massa, you better go down." I took some advice, being the most important elements in the worship of God. We are not sure but the police are right. It is true that the mind staggers at the thought of framing such an iniquity into a law; but, on the contrary, the practical difference between having a law and having none, is simply the difference between prostitution restrained and prostitution unrestrained. The French plans of granting licenses to courtesans in Paris better than would the American plan of no medical surveillance. Whether the French plan would succeed in this country is another question. American critics is a point not yet beyond dispute. But the right to life is not to be shirked, or silenced, or concealed; it is to be met.

MR. GREELEY has published a card denying that he was in one of the carriages "which conveyed Jefferson Davis to the New York Hotel." "I was," he says, "then far away, and never saw Mr. Davis anywhere but in Richmond for a few minutes; was never 'closeted' with him, nor had any sort of communication with him, save to exchange in a crowd a few of the commonest common-places. As your mistake is calculated to do public mischief, I ask its emphatic correction."

It is said that Surratt's trial will be postponed until the third Monday in June, when the Government will be ready. Hon. John A. Bingham, from Ohio, Judge Advocate, who prosecuted Payne and Atzerot on the military trial, has been invited to be one of the prosecuting attorneys in the trial of Surratt.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, O. S.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church met Monday morning, when the Board of Publication presented its annual report, of which the following is an abstract:

TOTAL OF DISTRIBUTION.

The various amounts, when brought together, foot up as follows, giving the total of distributions during the year:

Volumes sold at the Depository	226,623
" sold by Colporteurs	74,985
" given by Colporteurs	45,995
" granted by the Executive Committee	14 607
Total	358,220

The pages of tracts distributed are as follows:

By sale at the Depository	374,730
Gratuitously by Colporteurs	1,043,180
Granted by the Executive Committee	189,054
Total	1,606,934

Besides these the Board has issued:

Copies of the Sabbath School Visitor	900,000
Copies of the Home and Foreign Record	122,150
Copies of Annual Reports	3,500
Copies of Descriptive Catalogue (12mo vol.)	2,000

The net value of these issues has been:

Sales in the Depository	$61,307 47
Sent to Seminaries, Authors, Editors, &c.	1,115 91
Sales by Colporteurs	39,922 42
Home and Foreign Record	5,578 44
Sabbath School Visitor	9,262 80
Total	$120,230 77

Which is an increase of $7,261 53 over the issues reported last year.

Of course the above total, which includes credit sales and donations, differs from the Treasurer's account, which exhibits only the cash received.

DEPARTMENT OF SUSTENTATION.

The sums received into the Treasury during the year from all sources, excluding, of course, the balance on hand at its beginning, is $145,-701 52, being an increase of $16,202 62, over the year preceding.

The aggregate expenditures of the year have been $137,340 39, a decrease of $8,870 80.

The amount of cash received from the sale of books tracts and periodicals, has been $113,907 84, an increase of $16,202 72 upon the previous year.

The balance in the Treasury at the end of the year is $15,151 37.

THE COLPORTAGE FUND.

The receipts for colportage have been $8,-760 19, an increase of $2,024 47. The expenditures for colportage have been $28,927 81, exceeding the receipts by $167 65.

The number of churches contributing to the Colportage Fund has been 697.

The following nominations to fill vacancies in the Board of Publication for four years, from May, 1867, were made by the Committee:

Ministers—Wm. D. Snodgrass, D. D., David Cunningham, James C. Watson, D. D., E. P. Humphrey, D. D., Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., Wm. J. Beecher, D. D., B. J. Haldeman, D. D., Morris C. Lutphen, Nathaniel N. Conkling, R. H. Richardson, D. D., G. Giles Ralston, Wm. E. McLaren, John M. Lowrie, D. D.

Laymen—Messrs. Thos. Cushing, Wm. W. Caldwell, Barton H. Jenks, John M. Harper, Henry McKean, D. B. Fuller, James T. Young, Theodore Littell, George W. Fahnestock, Henry E. Thomas, Samuel Galloway, Henry L. Baker.

Rev. H. W. McKee, D. D., in place of Edward W. Wright, D. D., deceased; term to expire May, 1868. Hovey K. Clarke, in place of Wm. Jamison, deceased; term to expire May, 1868.

A series of resolutions were presented by the committee on Board of Publications, of a complimentary and suggestive character, which were adopted.

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODISTS.

General Conference at Cleveland.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Conference opened with religious exercises, led by Rev. W. G. Clark, of New York.

Rev. W. H. Br

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1867.

JUDGE SPALDING, Representative in Congress from the Cleveland District, is said to favor a summer session of Congress, to which he has heretofore been opposed. His reasons are drawn from the financial and business condition of the country.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. MCCULLOCH is of the opinion the financial condition of the country will furnish no occasion for a summer meeting of Congress. The Secretary would doubtless struggle hard, were it necessary to do so, in order to prevent such a meeting.

IT was Mr. MCFARLAND, of the Washington *Chronicle*, who, at the Richmond Jubilation over the release of DAVIS, proposed a toast to "the health of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, as a soldier and a man," but to which some of the gentlemen present very properly refused to drink. The Richmond Editors, it is said, "were surprised at the sentiments evinced by some of the Northern journalists present." They are not alone in this feeling.

GENERAL SHERMAN is said to have said, we can have an Indian war or not, just as we choose. This tallies with the suspicion which has come to be generally entertained. Of course there are plenty who go in for war—the speculators especially. This class of patriotic individuals were mainly instrumental for years in keeping up the Florida war, and put millions in their pockets by it. We doubt if they are equally successful this time.

THE SULTAN has concluded to crush out Christianity in his dominions, in putting down the rebellion of the Christians in Crete. JEFFERSON DAVIS once concluded to crush out treason, in expelling the Yankee Government from the Confederacy; when his Sultanship has finished up his contract, some misguided philanthropist or ambitious politician will, very probably, go over and bail him out if the Cretans should catch him.

PRUDENT men—taking the Mexican reports to be worthy of belief—would not bid high for MAXIMILIAN'S head, were it to be put up at auction. The protest by Mr. SEWARD seems not to have eventuated in the guaranty sought. JUAREZ says he fears he will not be able to save MAXIMILIAN from being executed in case he falls into the hands of Generals ESCOBEDO or CORONA, commanding the besieging forces. One is inclined to suggest that if he cannot do as much as this, he must have a poor prospect of governing the country, of which he is as good as the restored head. The thing looks as though he was too blood-thirsty by half, and did not wish to save his enemy.

RAILROADS AND GREAT CITIES.

Mr. PARTON, in his article on St. Louis, in the *Atlantic* for June, perceives a glorious future for that already flourishing city. Even now a thousand miles of railroad in the State connect the city with the Western system of roads, chief among which is the railroad to the Pacific. "When that greatest work of man is finished, in 1870," says the writer, "St. Louis—which is 1,600 miles from New York and 2,300 from San Francisco—will be as manifestly the natural capital of the United States as New York is of the richest portion of it. It will not be in a geographical sense the central city, but considering the superior importance to us of Europe over Asia, and other obvious facts, it will be central in every sense but the geographical one,—it will be the center of politics, of business and of distribution."

The relations of railroads to all great cities is here receiving another illustration. It is evident that Mr. PARTON places St. Louis prospectively ahead of Chicago; and he predicates his belief on its railroad connections. All experience shows that he is right; and though St. Louis, by its position, enjoys peculiar advantages, yet to a certain extent what is true of it is true of every other city. Nothing is more certain than that no city that neglects to multiply and extend its railroads will continue to grow. As a city neglects to do this then will it drop behind.

There are certain natural railroad centers, depots of commerce and trade, differing in magnitude, it is true; but it is not difficult to ascertain the points. West of the Alleghenies and the lakes, there are four large cities, which not only command peculiar local advantages and possess positive elements of growth, but are natural railway centers. Standing with Mr. PARTON in St. Louis, we name in their order the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. In population they now are nearly equal, and their growth, on examination, will be found to have been strikingly similar. This similarity, in the future, will depend wholly on the energy, foresight and promptness with which the citizens of each lay hold of the elements which await their hands—more especially on the extension of their railway connections. St. Louis has—can have—no monopoly. Her relations to the Pacific road are more immediate, it is true, but to Pittsburgh that great road is also very important. There are railway enterprises which hold to Pittsburgh relations strikingly similar to those the Pacific road holds to St. Louis. Looking upon the map, and tracing our westward connections, no one can fail to perceive that our great need is additional and independent connections with tidewater. With the Allegheny road to New York and Philadelphia on the one hand, and the Connellsville road to Philadelphia, Baltimore and the National Capitol on the other,—with these constructed—as they surely will be—Pittsburgh will have secured that which will enable her to maintain her present relative position in the list of the four great cities in the West.

But Pittsburgh has disadvantages to contend with which no other city has. The legislation of the State is controlled by a rast monopoly against her. Her first work, therefore, is to throw this off and obtain favoring legislation, so that her citizens may build such roads as they deem essential to heir welfare. Then—perhaps we should say first—our citizens must resolve to emulate St. Louis and the other cities in the list, in enterprise and public spirit. In this lie sPittsburgh, future; for as we improve our opportunities—as we put forth our energies to obtain wise legislation, and use it when obtained—as we cultivate a public spirit, put our hands to public improvements and resolve to be at least equal with the foremost of the other cities n med—in proportion as we do these things will we hold our own or fall behind.

CONFISCATION.

The confiscation of the property of leading rebels has been much talked of. Of late it is a favorite theme, or rather a favorite phrase, *ad captandum*, in Democratic and conservative journals. It has succeeded to the place of party slavery formerly occupied by the terms coercion, abolition and such like. But beyond this, confiscation is seldom mentioned in any circles. Certainly, it is not often referred to in Republican speech.

Confiscation, as a general measure of indiscriminate application, has never been advocated in the policy of the Republican party. In the action of the Government of the United States, it was, and very justly, resorted to, in the case of property abandoned by rebels going into the military service of the Confederacy. Against this, no argument could be raised on any principle of justice. But whatever may have been the opinion of individuals, as to the propriety of universal confiscation, it has never constituted a principle of the party opposed to the rebellion. There is, therefore, no ground for the allegation of the Democratic press, which embraces a gross insult to every loyal man in the country, that they desire confiscation by the transfer of the property of rebels to Union soldiers or to the emancipated negroes. The changes that have been rung on this malignant allegation in the rabid journals of the South have had an echo, with increase of noise, in the sympathising papers of the North.

But, although the Republican party has not been and is not now, in favor of such a measure as general confiscation of the property of rebels, yet it is not because confiscation would, in a civil or moral sense, involve any injustice. The admission that the crime of treason has been committed, and the fact that the hostile disposition accompanying it still exists, would afford ample grounds for such action by the Government as would deprive leading secessionists of the means of disturbing and endangering the peace of the country by conspiracies and treasons. Still the policy of the Government in exercising *clemency*, is approved by the Republican party to the extent of not confiscating the property of those who are willing to live as good citizens in time to come. The *right* of confiscation, under law and by the act of Government, is claimed, but is waived for the exercise of clemency.

OUR FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

One of the events of the times, calculated to startle and offend every patriotic feeling, is noticed with proper indignation in one of our New York journals. It is this, that on the petition of some of the English, French and German merchants in New York, the Postmaster General has directed the withdrawal of the mail service from the ocean steamers that sail under the United States flag, and its transfer to vessels bearing the flags of the other nations. This act of the Postmaster General, unless there are reasons for it which are not developed in connection with the transaction, will cause an indignant feeling throughout the country.

The facts, as stated, are these: The utterly desperate system of privateering that, with the aid of some of the foreign nations, was carried on by the rebels against our commerce, having greatly reduced our mercantile marine, left us with but four steamers in the regular trade with Europe—the Arago and the Fulton sailing to Havre, and the Atlantic and the Baltic to Bremen. These have had a part of the mail service, till it was lately withdrawn at the petition of foreign merchants doing business in New York. The consequence will be, of course, a loss to the proprietors of this small number of vessels, and a corresponding gain to the foreign owners of other lines. But, taking a more comprehensive view of the case as a national interest, it commits the entire mail arrangement between this country and trans-Atlantic countries to the agency of lines owned and controlled by foreigners, and every vessel of which carries not the flag of the Union, but that of another nation.

The damage done to that small but important class of our commercial vessels, is a matter of less consequence than the indignity done to the nation by the gross assumption, as it appears to us, of the petitioners, and by the meek compliance of our own public functionary.

STRONG ARGUMENTS.—Gen. Mower, in addressing the rioters in New Orleans, says: "If you go on with this rioting, by the Eternal God, I will throw grape and canister into you." They did not go on because they understood the arguments against proceeding. No merit in a speaker like logic which his hearers understand.

THE North American is rejoicing over the establishment of a woolen factory in Western Texas. The first woolen factory in Minnesota was established by a woman, whose husband had left her, with seven children and not a dollar, to go and seek his fortune in California. When he returned, penniless, her factory was running and she was proprietor of a small town.

THE imports at New York, for last week, were as follows: Dry goods, $916,820; general merchandise, $3,017,595. Among the items were the following: Tea, $206,614; sugar, in hhds. and bbls., $458,250; do. in boxes and bags, $119,248; molasses, $113,682; coffee, $195,685; fancy goods, $48,284; furs, $74,387; leather, $258,000; watches, $41,288; jewelry, $15,931; toys, $82,875.

THE income of A. T. Stewart, last year, was less than eight hundred thousand dollars. Poor man! How does he get along on such a pittance? He should give up his present petty business, and start a paper. If he can do nothing for himself, a relief society might be started and the Pennsylvania Legislature got to pass an act authorizing said society to do all and sundry, more or less, whatsoever said society may deem expedient, in order to raise funds for the relief of said A. T. now in extremity.

AT Fort Buford two thousand red men of the forest chased a Mr. Farrell, who kept them at bay with his rifle, until he got into the fort, as no one of the two thousand knew that he would not be the one who should be shot when the bullet came. Said two thousand besieged that fort and Union with the amiabl intention of killing all the pale faces in said forts, but only succeeded in picking off a few at long range. The next we shall hear some white savage will be tramping this little hunting excursion up as cause of war upon our red brethren.

THE New York *Sun* reads a homily on selling a money value on human life. It says, "instances of appraising human life at a cash value are by no means rare."

Why should they be? From all we know of the history of our English jurisprudence, a money value on human life lies at the very foundation of it. One of the proofs given of the freedom of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers is that a price, or valuation, was set upon the life of the King, and that, although it was larger than that set on the life of any subject, yet the fact proves him to have been one of the people.

GOV. MARSHALL, of Minnesota, has received from the Government 10,000 rations, to be distributed among the destitute settlers in the frontier counties of that State. Great destitution exists among the new settlers, but they are hopeful, and, with a little assistance to get in their crops, feel assured of doing well.

If they do not do well they are a new class of settlers for the North Star State. It must have been a very mistaken policy which led Minnesota to leave herself thus scarce of provisions. She has been penny wise and pound foolish by selling at what appeared high prices for distant markets grain that is now wanted for her new settlers. Her local press must be largely responsible for the present destitution in not pursuing a forewarning.

"A WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION," has been organized in St. Louis. Some of the most prominent ladies in the city are said to be officers, and that active measures are being taken in that city and throughout the State to effect a revision of the Constitution, by which the word "male" shall follow "white" in its expulsion from the Constitution. Kansas and Wisconsin, by their Legislatures last winter, both left the question to the people to decide at the next fall elections, but if the experiment is to be tried some Southern State will doubtless lead the way, in this as in granting to women the right to hold property.

THE New York *Times*—which ought to be well posted—speaking of the recent allusions by Wendell Phillips and others to President Johnson as a man of dissipated habits, makes this rather remarkable statement: "But we believe it is universally known by all who have the best means of knowing, that there is not a syllable of truth in the assumption,—that Mr. Johnson's personal habits have been rigidly and severely abstemious ever since he has been in the Presidential office." "In this instance we have not a shadow of doubt—and we do not speak without some knowledge on the subject—that what Mr. Phillips has said of the President is without foundation."

"CARRYING coals to Newcastle," is an English proverb, to signify the absurdity of reversing the currents of trade, so as to return supplies to their sources. The style of trade-wisdom has just been exhibited in this country. A canal cargo of wheat passed Syracuse, New York, lately, destined for *Chicago*. Where did it come from? Here is an additional wonder. It came from San Francisco, by way of France! Pro-di-gi-ous! Our way of accounting for this abnormal procedure is this, that the Chicago wheat dealers have become famous practitioners in the art and mystery of high prices, and that this lot is consigned to them, in order to receive a new start to market with chances of a price that will more than pay all the extra charges. If the fame of Chicago management has led to this consignment, according to our theory, it will prove a disappointment, for we are gratified, as all our readers who eat bread will be, to learn that the transaction has produced a decline in the price of flour in New York and other market centers—except Pittsburgh.

IT seems odd to find a grave politician, who hails from a State locally and politically Southern, in the most intense degree, arguing in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage to women. Yet so it is. Ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, is directing his attention to the subject, and is presenting the results at which he arrives and the arguments he employs to the consideration of the public in a series of letters. Those who read the articles of Governor Foote will, of course, judge for themselves of the weight and soundness of his arguments. But there is one idea developed in the train which has the sheen of novelty and moral beauty upon it, even if it has not—though perhaps it has—in it also the more sterling quality of soundness. It is this, that as legislation and policy are affected by the character and tone of the persons exercising the right of suffrage, the infusion of the gentle, pacific, humane element and influence, connected with the female character, will have a benign effect on the policy of Governments in relation to war. If the means proposed would introduce an era of universal peace among nations and men, it should be adopted by all means. But, unfortunately for the theory, the women in the Southern States, if their political panegyrists have told the truth, were most effective and persistent stimulators of the war of the rebellion. With this exception, the theory embraced in Governor Foote's argument looks plausible and pleasing.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a synopsis of sermon preached by Rev. W. D. Howard, in the First Presbyterian Church of that city, on the 18th: Subject, "The Blessings of Adoption" in which occurs this paragraph:

"The obedience of the Christian is constant; it is not confined to the sanctuary, the closet, or the communion table. It pervades all the life, combines him everywhere—in the counting house, the factory, the farm, the court, the camp and on the field of battle."

When our spiritual teachers generally take specific care in applying their teachings to "the counting house, the factory, the farm, the court, the camp, the battle field," they will show a true appreciation of their mission, and christianity will not so often be reproached by the unworthiness of its professors. There has been too much spiritual teaching calculated to create the impression that religion is something apart from the every day duties of life—a thing of bliss and sensations. It was by teachings of this description that christianity was made to cover, as a cloak, that system of crime which culminated in civil war and devastation, and which has caused it to be too frequently remarked that Christians differ little from other people except on Sunday. We, therefore, say God speed to every earnest word, bringing home to the consciences of men the Christian duties of every day life. He who created the universe will never consent to be excluded from the government of any one part of it. In no hour of life is any creature exempt from the duty of obedience to the author of that life.

TELEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION.—The Franklin Telegraph Company having secured from the Massachusetts Legislature an amendment to their charter, empowering them to increase their capital stock, have effected a consolidation with the Insulated Lines Telegraph Company. This gives the Franklin Company six wires from New York to Boston, and four to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The management of these lines is in the hands of practical telegraphers of long experience. Mr. J. B. Stearns, of Boston, is the President, and S. G. Smith, formerly of New York, the General Superintendent of the Company.

A LADY applied at the Portland (Me.) police office, on Monday, in search of a lost cat, for which she offered $1,000 reward. She brought the animal from England, and thought a great deal of it. The cat had on when lost a gold necklace worth about $40. Wonder how much she gave to the sufferers by the fire?

OUR GREAT SPECIALITY IS PERFUMERY.

Lubin's Extracts—all odors.
Conbray's Pomades and Extracts.
Rieger's Celebrated Extracts and Pomades.
Farina Cologne, Low's Soaps, French Sachet Powder, Toilet Sponges, Bathing Sponges.
The Finest French Hair Oils.
In fact, we have the largest and most elegant stock of the above goods in the west. One glance at our assortment will satisfy the most fastidious that in our line their wants can be supplied in every particular.
Sponges, Sponges, Sponges, Sponges.
Chamois Skins, Chamois Skins, Chamois Skins.
For elegance, freshness and quality our stock is unequalled.

McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond near Fifth.
Depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumption Remedy.

GEORGE MUIR,

Of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn Township, Allegheny county, Pa., speaks as follows of the Rev. E. A. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption: I was reduced so low with Consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. In this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy, and to-day I am well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me (as per above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.
For sale by all the agents of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is
JOSEPH H. LAWRENCE, Druggist,
NO. 81 MARKET STREET.

JOS. MEYER & SON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE
No. 135 SMITHFIELD STREET, and No. 424 PENN STREET.

LARGE SALE OF
Iron, Steel and Lumber.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 13, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction at Lincoln Depot, under the superintendence of Captain James G. Parke, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit: Abou
293,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1¼ to 4 inches, assorted.
40,000 " Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 " Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 " Square Iron, assorted.
400,000 " Assorted Iron, all sizes.
316,000 " Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2¾ inches, all sizes.
114,000 " Square Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 " Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 " Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 " Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 3½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 " American Blistered steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
10,000 " Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 " Poplar Lumber, ¾ inch thick.
421,368 " Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.
Wagonmakers, carbuilders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is ENTIRELY NEW.
Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf of the railroad depot, to purchasers, who may desire, and at their risk.
From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quar'er.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls. Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

500 **BBLS. CHOICE BRANDS**
FAMILY FLOUR,
In store and for sale by
MEANOR & HARPER,
No 329 Liberty street.

NEW CROP TEA.
50 hf chests choice Young Hyson Tea;
25 hf chests fine Young Hyson Tea;
50 hf chests choice Oolong Tea;
25 hf chests Japan Tea;
40 hf chests Gunpowder Tea;
In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
120 and 122 Second street.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
105 FIFTH STREET.

TOBY SEGARS.
100,000 TOBY SEGARS,
On consignment and for sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

ROSSTON'S
INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
☞For sale by all Grocers.
H. M. ROLFE, JOSEPH DILWORTH,
J. H. SWEET, GEORGE PORTER.
DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.
Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. ul5-1y

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A RELIABLE PERSON of experience as Book-keeper and Salesman, desires a
PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT,
Either in this city or East. Reference such as desired. Address, "WARREN," Box 49, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.
BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on Real Estate in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold.
JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.
INVISIBLE
EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,
THE NEW SHAPE FOR
SPRING, 1867,
IN
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS,
The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.
(SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.)
Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD PIPE,
SHEET LEAD,
HYDRANTS,
PUMPS, SINKS,
BATH TUBS,
WASH STANDS, &c.
No. 167 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE BEST SHOT GUN.
ROPER'S AMERICAN BREECH-LOADER,
Firing four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition, manufactured by "Ropers Repeating Rifle Co.," Amherst, Mass. For sale by F. MUSSMANN, No. 69 Fifth street Extension, Pittsburgh, Pa.
cod

JUST RECEIVED,
25 bxs Proctor & Gamble's Mottled German Soap.
20 half boxes full weight Star Candles.
3 cases Bishoprick's Infallible Baking Powder.
Also, a full assortment of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
316 Liberty street.

MAY 20, 1867.
SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Corner of Smithfield and Second streets.
A complete stock at LOWEST PRICES.

FRESH ARRIVAL AT
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood St.,
2 casks prime new TURKISH PRUNES;
25 kegs prime new FRENCH PLUMS;
3,000 COCOA NUTS;
200 sacks TENNESSEE PEA NUTS;
25 bags FILBERTS;
50 trails ALMONDS;
10 bbls PECANS;
25 bags BRAZIL NUTS;
20 bags GRENOBLE WALNUTS;
20 bags NAPLES WALNUTS;
500 cottons FIGS;
500 bbls NO. 1 HERRING, to arrive, at
REYMER & BROS.,
NOS. 126 & 128 WOOD ST.

BRAWLEY & BALL,
DEALERS IN
Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot, ERIE, PA.

FILES! FILES!
THE AUBURN FILE WORKS
AUBURN, NEW YORK,
Would call the attention of manufacturers and those using Files and Rasps to the superior article of HAND CUT FILES, which they are now making from the best quality of Cast Steel, consisting of Flat, Hand, Mill, Saw, Round, Half Round, Three Square, Taper Saw Files, Horse Rasps, and all other kinds, which are in no respect *inferior to any now made.*
It accords neither with our taste or our principle to assert that our Files have ever been approached by any other manufacturer. The Files must speak for themselves, and those who wish to purchase largely are solicited to accept the evidence of the files rather than the assertion of the manufacturers.
Your orders may be left with T. H. RICHARDS, Esq., 30 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, where samples of some of the principal kinds may be examined and prices obtained. Your orders will be carefully executed at the manufactory, and warranted to give satisfaction or Files returned.
We have permission to refer to the Pittsburgh Novelty Works, who are now using our work to their entire satisfaction. Under date of November 28, 1867, they say:
"The files give general satisfaction in regard to *temper and cut.* The only objection we find is, they are cut too fine for our work. A coarser cut would suit us better. Please remember this when we send another order."
Also of May 6th, 1867, enclosing draft for $183 73.
"Your Files give satisfaction, and you have permission to use our name in regard to their quality."
Please call and examine samples before placing your orders.
H. G. THORNTON.

FIVE BEAUTIFUL
Country Seats for Sale.
I offer for sale Five of the most accessible and desirable Country Seats in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, in Lots containing from Four to Thirteen Acres. There is an abundance of the best varieties of every kind of fruits berries, grapes, evergreens, shrubbery and shade trees. Also, never failing springs of cool, pure water. Upon the largest lot there is an
ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
Built in modern style, with gas and water in every room, and all the other comforts and conveniences that could be desired. Also, a large and excellent barn, stable and tenant house, an ice house and cooling house, a wash house and dying house, a fruit house, a hen house, a green house and grapery equal to any in the country. For beauty of scenery, convenience of access by steam and horse cars, and all considerations that tend to make delightful homes, this property is unsurpassed.
JAMES H. HOPKINS.
For plot, terms, &c., apply to me at No 87 GRANT STREET, or to
C. B. SEELY,
cod Real Estate Agent, No. 87 Fifth street.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES & MARINE HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH, PA.
DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS,
PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
April 15th, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received to-day until 12 o'clock meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital, at Pittsburgh, with the articles of Provisions, Medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year from July 1, 1867. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital, but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the physician, of the best quality and adapted to the Hospital, he will have a liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess in cost over the contract price.
The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.
GEORGE C. McLEAN,
cod Surveyor and Agent.

HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,
For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the
LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY
In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREESTONE and COMMON STONE.
Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
DRIED SEEDED CHERRIES SELL at 65 cents per quart in city. MASON & WEAVER'S PATENT CHERRY STONER will stone three bushels per hour, and pays for itself from the fruit. Sent by express on receipt of $2 50. Agents wanted everywhere to make $10 to $20 a day. The trade supplied by HARBISTER BROS. & CO., Reading Hardware Works, Reading, Pa.

M. C. McCLUSKEY, MANUFACTURER of all kinds of Toilet and Pearl Powders and Lily White, No. 606 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

AGENT WANTED, TO SELL THE AMERICAN WINDOW POLISH, the best ever offered to the public. It cleans windows as fast as you can wipe them with a cloth, without soap, soap or water. It leaves the glass clear as crystal, and free from streaks or lint. It also cleans and polishes Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, and Tin ware better, and with less labor, than anything ever known. Agents are making $25 to $50 per week. Everybody wants it as soon as they see it used. Send 25 cents for sample and terms, or call on the AMERICAN POLISH COMPANY, 413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA of every phase, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Wm. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., for 60 years proprietor of the Linnæan Nurseries, has discovered the Remedial Plants which are positive cures for the above and all Inherited and Chronic Diseases, Dyspepsia, Piles, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, and all Female Maladies, and cancers resulting from impurity of the blood, Indigestion incurable. Explanatory circular, one stamp. Treatise on all diseases, 30 cents.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or other names. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED—AGENTS—$250 PER MONTH the year round, or $60 per cent. profit on commission. We GUARANTEE the above salary or commission to Salesmen, Agents, Canvassers, Jobbers, to introduce an article of INDISPENSABLE UTILITY in every household. For particulars call on or address G. W. JACKSON & CO., 11 South street, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEN. L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE. This work embraces an authentic and official account of the hitherto suppressed facts and information obtained by General Baker, during his entire career as Chief of the National Detective Police. Now that the war is over, the Nation demands this inner history, and as a historian, the author subserves no partisan purposes, but writes the plain unvarnished truth, parting neither High nor low, Loyal nor Rebel, Statesman nor Convict, Civilian nor Government officer, judiciously justifying his statements with vouchers from the highest authority, imparting thereby a genuine historic value to his startling disclosures. Active and energetic Agents are clearing $200 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. Address P. GAIRETT & CO., 702 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, A FIRST CLASS MONTHLY, containing 36 large double-column pages. Only 50 Cents for 6 months. Try it! Will save every farmer many dollars in a year. A Horse and Cattle Doctor free. Address N. P. BOYER & CO., Gum Tree, Chester County, Pa.

"WANTED TO MAKE AN AR- RANGEMENT with a LIVE MAN in every County, who wishes to make money, and can give good references. No capital required. Will sell a business now paying $1,000 per month. Reply on profits for my pay. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED, FOR A NEW and HOME WORK, entitled "HOME OF THE IMMORTAL LIFE—for Ladies, Clergymen and others. It has no equal to sell. For terms and territory, address L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Conn.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI," from the great River to the great Ocean, by ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. Over 200,000 Copies Sold in One Month! Life and Adventures on Prairies, Mountains, and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 descriptive and photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories. The prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil products, means of travel, &c. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPROVED BRICK MACHINES. MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY US. After an experience of 25 years with all the different Machines, we offer this to Brick-makers as combining everything most desired by them. We only ask a fair examination, and would prefer to have those about purchasing come and see the Machine at work, and compare it with any other in the country. We make the ADAMS MACHINE, for making Front Brick, HALL'S PATENT MACHINE, CLAY TEMPERING WHEELS, and everything complete to start a Brick Yard. Also, Kiln and Fire Brick, Cane Mills, Portable Forges, and Machinery of all kinds. Tuckahill Manufacturing Company, Port Jervis, N. Y.

DRUCCISTS.
W. H. SELLERS.....FRANK VAN GORDER.
SELLERS & VAN GORDER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Carbon Oil, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and
DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS,
NO. 341
Corner Liberty and Wayne Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Agents for PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, COALE'S JAPAN and VARNISHES.

WM. J. KANE.....SAM'L H. DRUIT.
KANE & DRUIT,
CORNER FEDERAL AND LACOCK STS., ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oc22

DRUGGIST.
J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets.
Special attention devoted to
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, AND FAMILY RECIPES.
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DRUGGISTS.
PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot,
mh10 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNER- SHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said copartnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE IN- TEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.
C. F. SCHWARZ.

BARNEY'S
PATENT SASH.
Advantages Claimed.
1st. NEATNESS—Both Sash appearing as one.
2d. CLEANLINESS—A close fitting rabbit excludes soot and dust.
3d. COMFORT—Air drafts are also excluded, and rattling prevented.
4th. SAFETY—Allowing of the simplest and most effective application of sash bolts.
5th. ECONOMY—Any window can be speedily altered at trifling cost.
By an ingenious method, though the upper and lower sash are flush, one immediately over the other, and rabitted, yet when not closed, they pass each other as usual.
☞Model to be seen at this office.
RIGHTS FOR SALE. 2p

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

TO THE COAL MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—The undersig

he Daily Commercial

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

fewer than six steamships sailed from New k Saturday afternoon for Europe, namely: the de Paris, for Havre and Brest; City of New k and Erin, for Queenstown and Liverpool; ago, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Liverpool; Glasgow, and Hansmann, for Southampton Hamburg. The took about two thousand pas- ers in all.

Saturday last the following arrivals were re- ed at Castle Garden: Steamer England, Liver- ol; steamship Atalanta, London and Havre; steamship Britannia, Glasgow; ship Pilot Rock, London, 112; Total, 4,252. All in good lth.

he Workingmen's Union, in New York, which ns to represent all the trades, have adopted reso- ns calling upon employers to co-operate in car- ing out the Eight Hour law enacted by the Legis- re. They declare, also, that they will not, by case, allow what they regard as a breach of th- verance to be lost by any attempt to conciliate and mpt themselves to the situation.

ere a large and enthusiastic open-air meeting of ners in London on Sunday, the 28th of April, people marched in procession, bearing banners headed by a military band, to the church of St. an the Martyr, where a service was conducted in ity Ritualistic style by the celebrated apostle of ation, the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie. The cher took for his text: "The Word was made sh," John, i, 4; and argued that as Christ was a ity sympathize were with the wrongs and suf- ngs of mankind. The reformers wore their col- ored scarfs in the church, and displayed their mers. On the way to it from service they sang Reform League hymn, "We'll rally round the gees," and the band played the Marseillaise.

t the recent fire in Cincinnati ten thousand boxes andles were melted in the basement. The grease dle is valued at $30,000.

he consumption of beer is largely increasing in eland, the quantity brewed having increased from 81,776 barrels in 1857, to 2,338,600 barrels in 1866, ng an increase of over 40 per cent., while the with of population was only 8.25 per cent.

me Americans took a minstrel troupe to Paris, the hope of making a good deal of money with his -Atlantic speciality during the Exposition. He t a hall outside the park, adjacent to the southern losure, in which the burnt-cork artists have been ding forth since Monday evening last. But ow- , partly, to the very primitive appointments of interior of the building, the use of the English guage in the songs, and the want of taste of the ithmetical public for such entertainments, they e met with very indifferent success, and are likely fail.

he American restaurant at Paris opened, e waiters are all colored. The eatables and drink- s will be "on the American plan." To foreign- the most curious feature of the Institution is an cream and soda fountain—the only one in the Ex- sition. I have seen crowds of Europeans stop and and it with the greatest wonder. They do not ow what to make of the contrivance and the lem- ge it produces. A few plucked up courage enough try the latter. But the majority shook their heads d walked away. The price charged for the soda is together too high to make it very popular for for- ners.

n regard to the prospects of an Indian war, Gen- Sherman is reported to have stated, in conversa- n with a gentleman on the train, that we may have r not, as we choose. He said that parties in inois desired an Indian war, but he thought in this pect their wishes would not be gratified.

liberian emigration is quite popular. It is re- rted that on May 14th about one hundred and sev- ty-five freed women, men and children, the greater rt being women, left Detroit, Mich., for Liberia, m which point they expect to sail for Liberia.

PERSONAL.

—Says a Paris writer: Within the last few days I ve repeatedly come across some human outgrowth; a peculiar American institution, that, though not ming part of our exhibition, are yet among the ost curious of our contributions to the Exposition. ey are two live specimens of Mormondom in the rm of two sons of Brigham Young. The oldest of se two, who calls himself Brigham Young, Jr., is a ry intelligent person, between thirty-five and rty, of short stature and considerable *embonpoint*. he younger is a thin, rather cadaverous looking in- ividual. The former, I understand, has brought ith him his wives, for the enjoyment of which, mbic blessing the Paris climate is not limited by rth ahs. The Exposition being "universal," it is rhaps no more than proper that the Mormondom ould be also represented. But the two off-prings f the Head of the Church seem to be the only con- ibutions from the land of the Latter-Day Saints.

—The following story is told of James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of the New York *Herald*—that when in ngland he was asked to dinner by the Duchess of ilsbury, and was so set up by her unfeigned kindness nd wine, that he said to a friend: "Do you know hy this is thus? They fear us! Yes, devil! they remble before us! I tell you, boys, I shall plant the tars and Stripes on the Tower of London." And ad, at Count Sussi's, one night, he stroked the eard of a young Spanish grandee, both of them eing "how-come-you-so," whereat the Spaniard, ho would not fight himself, persuaded two of his riends to challenge the only son of his very popular ther. The *Herald's* exploit might have had a quite rst-class sensation out of the running through the ody of this rash ocean sailor, but the opportunity o beat all its contemporaries was lost by Dexter arey and Laurence Jerome persuading the Spani- d the Stuart Bennett could peril no supper with him do the youths of the Republic except upon the ea and shore.

—Joseph R. Masters, late of the navy, writes to he Galveston *News* that Lieutenant William M. Folbert, of Shenandoah notoriety, who disappeared at the close of the war, has turned up in command f a large vessel in the East India waters, and made himself famous by having laid a wager of $2,500 that J. Wilkes Booth is still alive, on which he money. The bet was made at Calcutta and for some mysterious reason was decided to belong to Folbert.

—Ossian E. Dodge, who was as well known ten years ago as the Great American Traveler is now, and in much the same way, has just been married in Minnesota.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Court Journal* announces that the Empress of the French is again *enceinte*.

—The Richmond correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows: "John C. Underwood is hated by every rebel, and pretty heartily despised by all the old white residents in Richmond, So much, at least, may be said in his favor. He is a firm believer in that clause of the Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are created free and equal; and he gives practical effect to the the civil rights law by presenting grand and petit juries, made up without distinction as to race or color, and I may say, in passing, that his negro jurors are every whit as sensible and intelligent as his white jurors. As Judge, Mr. Underwood is an accident of the war, appointed by Mr. Lincoln when it was necessary to have some one at Alexandria, and when it was not easy to find suitable men for the duty. Were he living to-day, I think he wouldn't call this one of his successful appointments. The striking mental deficiencies of the man are clearly indicated by his recent charge to the Grand Jury—he hasn't any sense of the high dignity of his office. The common conclusion is that the arguments of Mr. Greeley induced the Judge to change his view of the law and his opinion as to the necessities of the situation, and let Davis off on bail."

—Blind Tom, the young negro pianist, has been making a sensation in Paris for some weeks. He gives daily evening concerts, which attract not only Americans, but also crowds of natives. The musical world take a great interest in him, and manifests its sympathies in a practical way. He now plays almost every afternoon at the Tivoli pleasure-ground in the Exposition, and never fails to gather great throngs of visitors around him. He is about being invited to display his remarkable talents in the Tuileries, and some of the most aristocratic circles of the *haut monde*.

—The Auburn *Advertiser* says that twenty-three years ago, Secretary Seward had the honor of fixing names to a triplet of girl babies, children of Mrs. Walsh, of Jefferson county. Two of these daughters still live. Last Christmas one of them wrote him a letter, reminding him of the event and the episode, which it seems he had not forgotten. The Secretary replied kindly, and a few days ago sent the young ladies each a Bible and a five-twenty United States bond of fifty dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Old Sores, Scrofulous Affections and Glandular Swellings.—In all indolent ulcerations where scarce a spark of vitality lingers, this Ointment will induce a speedy cure. It penetrates to the heart of the ulcer or swelling, and by a counter-irritant action, stimulates the absorbents to a renewed effort and by subduing the inflammation, creates a new and healthy flesh. The Pills by purifying the blood considerably expedite the operation. Sold by all Druggist

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is a safe and powerful medicine. It never fails to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, etc., and is a sure preventive of Consumption. Price One Dollar per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

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The latest New York Sensation, the Great

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The Corps de Ballet of 10 Handsome Young Ladies in the Night Dancers.

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Concluding with THE SIAMESE TWINS.

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BY THE PUPILS OF THE

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AT

LAFAYETTE HALL,

ON

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, MAY 21st and 22d.

Also, a MATINEE on

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CARL SENTZ.....Conductor.

Tickets, 50 cents; Children half-price. To the Matinee, 25 cents; Children, 15 c nts.

Before and after the Concerts various articles made by the Blind will be offered for examination and sale. The Pupils are accompanied by the Principal and some of the officers of the Institute.

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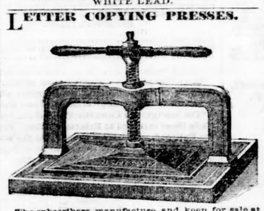

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It forms the *sole Western link* of the only route to the Pacific which is adopted by Congress and *aided by the issue of United States Bonds.*

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

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JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. [illegible]rk, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturer.
[illegible] o'clock. Interest allowed on Time [illegible]

[illegible]
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and [illegible]

COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS, SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON, Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap15-eod

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Organized under the National Banking Law, with a Capital of $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guar

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE HOPE FIRE COMPANY.—At the fire in Duquesne borough on Monday afternoon, the Hope steamer secured its supply of water direct from the river, and although all the hose belonging to the company was in use not a single section was injured. The steamer remained in service as its services were required.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.—A young man named Joseph Martin, who resided at Bolivar, and who was employed as a brakeman of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed a few days since by his head striking a bridge near Mills' wood, in Westmoreland county. He was walking on the top of a car, when he was struck by the bridge.

REV. DR. PRESTON, of St. Andrew's Church, has been obliged to cut short his visit to the East by the resignation of the Assistant Rector Mr. Snively, which was accepted by the Vestry on Monday. He is expected to preach on the ensuing Sabbath. The congregation of St. Andrew's Church have had in contemplation the erection of a new church, and we learn that the work is expected to commence as soon as the plans can be prepared and the contracts made.

FELONEOUS ASSAULT.—A difficulty occurred last night between two men named Charles F. Brown and John Hamilton, connected with Lake & Chambers's Circus, during which Brown cut Hamilton severely on the head and face. Brown was arrested by the police and locked up, and Hamilton was taken to Dr. McDonald's office, on Penn street, where his wounds were dressed. The case will be investigated this morning.

OIL TRAIN DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A little after dark on Friday night last, six car loads of oil took fire as the train was coming down the mountain near Kittanning Point, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and about two hundred barrels burned up. The flames illuminated the entire valley between the Allegheny and Brush Mountains, and formed one of the most beautiful sights imaginable. It is not known how the oil took fire, but it is supposed it caught from a spark of the locomotive. The loss to the railroad company will be heavy. Almost an eighth of a mile of track was destroyed, the ties burned, and the rails twisted in various shapes.

ACCIDENTS ON THE PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Our attentive correspondent "J. L." at Rochester, sends the following: A man by the name of Robert McMitchel, in the employ of Barnes & Co., brickmakers, at Boalesville, while sitting on the track yesterday morning, was struck by a passing train, breaking his spine and otherwise injuring him. He is considered in a critical condition.

A traveler by the name of Winters, while walking on the track below Freedom, Beaver county, yesterday morning, in order to avoid the New Brighton accommodation, which was going towards the city, stepped upon the north track, when he was struck by the Erie Express coming down. He was severely cut on the head, but not dangerously injured.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Stowe.

The case of W. T. Lindsay vs. Thomas Lindsay, reported yesterday, has not been concluded.

Before Judge Sterrett.

Solomon Simon vs. Union Line Express Company. This was an action to recover the value of two boxes of goods, alleged to be worth three thousand dollars, delivered to defendants by plaintiff for shipment from Canton, Ohio, to Pittsburgh. After the case had proceeded some distance, plaintiff took a nonsuit and the jury was withdrawn.

John P. Kane vs. James O'Neal & Co. This was an action to recover amount alleged to be due on book account. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge Hampton.

This morning in the case of Long, Miller & Co., vs. the Standard Petroleum Refining Company, the Court ordered a judgment of non-suit to be entered against the plaintiffs, on the ground that they had not given sufficient evidence to enable them to maintain the action. Leave was given them to move the Court to have the non-suit taken off the docket.

J. P. Welton vs. J. H. Hopkins and M. D. Molegrass. Action to recover damages for injury to a house on Diamond street, owned by plaintiff by beating while excavating a cellar on ground adjoining that owned by Mr. Hopkins. On trial.

Base Ball.

A match game was played at Canonsburg, on Saturday, May 18th, between the first nine of the Union Club, of Washington and Jefferson College, and the Star Club. The following is the score:

JUNION CLUB.	O.	R.	STAR CLUB.	O.	R.
Porter, c.	5	5	Wilson, c.	4	4
McCurdy, p.	5	6	Paxton, r.f.	2	3
McDonald, s.	5	6	Hood, p.	2	4
Marshall, 1st b.	4	6	Arnold, p.	2	2
Hidde, 2d b.	4	4	Marshall, 1st b.	2	2
Holland, 3d b.	4	2	Potter, 3d b.	2	2
Shaver, l.f.	2	7	Donaldson, s.	4	6
Sharp, c.f.	2	3	Hall, l.f.	2	2
McKallip, r.f.	3	6	Coleman, c.	4	4
Total	37	59	Total	27	31

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals.
Junior	3	2	2	3	4	0	4	2	1	59
Star	3	1	4	0	1	2	3	0	0	31

Umpire—Mr. C. Chambers. Scorers—Messrs. Tomlinson, for the Junior, and Mr. Star. Fly Catches made—Junior, 12; Star, 10. Miss Fly Catches made—Junior, 2; Star, 4. Pass Balls—Junior, 4; Star, 24. Time of game 2:55.

New School House in Allegheny.

Messrs. J. C. Patterson & Co., builders, have commenced the work of building a new public school house in the second ward, Allegheny. The Board of School Directors decided that the educational interests of Allegheny demanded the erection of a new school house, and accordingly purchased a lot on Liberty street, at the corner of Chestnut street. The site is well located, and fronts one hundred feet on each street. The building will be built of brick, three stories in height, and will have a front of eighty feet on Liberty street, running back sixty-seven feet. The first and second stories will be divided into commodious recitation rooms, a hall running through the centre of the building. The third story will consist of a large hall, for the purpose of holding exhibitions and public exercises. The roof will be made of slate, and a tine cupola, containing a bell, will be furnished. The cost of the building and furniture will be about $85,000, and the contracts call for completing the total expense $85,000. The plan of the building is as drawn by Barr & Moser. The Legislature last winter passed an act authorizing the Board of Directors to borrow $20,000 to assist in defraying the necessary expenses, and the contract having been signed and the brick work will be commenced this week. The building will be completed by the proudest and most cherished events in our public life.

JACOB H. WALTER.

Institution for the Blind.

The successful efforts made in the Pennsylvania Institution at Philadelphia for the instruction of the blind are now being illustrated to the citizens of Pittsburgh by concerts and exhibitions by forty of the people and teachers. It is many years since a visit of this kind has been made, and the opportunity of witnessing such remarkable and gratifying results should not be neglected. The musical performances, conducted by Carl Sentz, comprise specimens of the best composers, by the choruses, solos, choirs, and the methods of instruction are exhibited and explained with the apparatus. Notwithstanding the important and most beneficial results to the blind of the State appropriations to this Institution, there are still many indigent blind children in the western counties of the State, whose friends have never applied for their admission. It is the oldest charity of the city to awaken an interest in behalf of such afflicted and neglected children, that they may be provided for at the expense of the State, where they have no means of their own to secure this benefit. An exhibition will be given this afternoon at three o'clock, for children and others, and a concert tonight, at Lafayette Hall.

The Contest for Prothonotary.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

When consenting, at the request of numerous personal and political friends, to become a candidate for re-nomination to the office of Prothonotary, I determined to conduct the present canvass in a fair and honorable manner, and I expected like conduct upon the part of my opponents. For some weeks I have silently submitted to the unjust and persistent attacks of Mr. D. C. Hultz and his principal Ogleman.

The false statement, at first privately but industriously circulated by them, to the effect that at the Convention wherein I was nominated for the office of Prothonotary, a private arrangement was made whereby Mr. Hultz was withdrawn and transferred his delegates to me in consideration of a promise on my part that I would not be a candidate for re-nomination in opposition to him, has been recently published in an indirect and vague, but more positive (if evident) manner in the advertising columns of a city paper.

I now pronounce the statement untrue in every particular. I do not believe that Mr. Hultz owned, or was able to buy, or sell, any of the delegates to that Convention, and I consider the charge so unwarrantably made, as unjust as well to the honorable gentlemen who supported me as to myself. Such statements have been privately made, as well as vaguely insinuated through anonymous advertisements, but no reputable or honorable man can be produced to substantiate them. The absurdity of such an arrangement is apparent to every person acquainted with the facts.

There were four candidates before the Convention, namely, Thomas Stowe, Esq., George Finley, Esq., Mr. D. C. Hultz and myself. Before the ballot was finally withdrawn before a vote was taken. Upon the *first and only ballot* for the vote stood thus:

D. C. Hultz	14 votes.
George Finley	17 "
Jacob H. Walter	37 "

If Mr. Hultz was then in the market, I certainly did not buy him, and his friends were too insignificant in numbers to amount to a merchantable commodity. If in politics, as in commerce, the scarcity of an article enhances its value, Hultz's votes should have been held at a high figure by the man who had but *fourteen* votes against my *one hundred and twenty-three.*

All persons who desire to test the fairness of this statement are respectfully referred to the files of the Pittsburgh daily papers of August 4, 1865, where they will find the report of the proceedings of the Convention which nominated me by a free and unpurchased vote, so generous and large that I may be pardoned for referring to it as the proudest and most cherished events in my public life.

JACOB H. WALTER.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1867.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A special meeting of the Allegheny City Councils was held last evening in their respective chambers.

SELECT COUNCIL.—The members present were Messrs. Brown, Dunn, English, Hall, Irwin, Mothersel, Myler, Pace, A. D. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas and President McClure.

THE SMITH HORSE TRANSACTION.

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to take action on the C. C. Smith horse transaction. Some time ago, it will be remembered, Mr. Smith traded two of the horses of the Gen. Grant Fire Company for two others, and paid two hundred and fifty dollars to boot out of his own funds. As the city did not authorize the "trading" of property, Mr. Smith's claim was refused, and hence the present meeting to consider the matter.

Mr. Myler then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose be authorized to compromise the law-suit now pending between the city and C. C. Smith, Esq. The basis of the compromise to be that the city is to retain the two gray horses and the one black horse now being used by the Gen. Grant Fire company, and that C. C. Smith is to pay all costs incurred in the suit—the city paying to Mr. Smith $225, and the city to pay for the keeping of the horse at Mr. Wilson's stables.

After considerable debate, Mr. Drum moved that the resolution be referred to the Finance Committee in conjunction with the City Solicitor, with full power to act.

A lengthy debate then ensued on Mr. Drum's motion, when Mr. Brown offered an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Drum, that the matter be referred to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, with full power to act. The motion was then unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Myler, the rules were suspended in order to take up other business.

REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. Kirpatrick presented a remonstrance from the residents and property owners of Monterey street against the changing of the grade of Carroll and Jackson streets, so that the water which is now carried down the cartway, will run on the pavement, and turned off into Monterey street and North Avenue. On motion, the matter was referred to the committee on Streets and Sewers.

THE POSTOFFICE AT MANCHESTER.

Mr. Dill offered the following:

Resolved, That the Councils request the Postmaster General to change the name of the office on the Fifth ward (West Manchester), and extend the letter carrier system to that locality.

On motion, the resolution was adopted. S. C. concurred.

GAS LAMP IN SECOND WARD.

Mr. Kirkpatrick presented a petition from the citizens of the Second ward, praying for the erection of a gas lamp on the corner of Jackson street and Chislett alley. On motion the petition was referred to the Committee on Gas.

THE HOUSE QUESTION.

Mr. Ingham moved that the resolution reported from Select Council having in view the compromise of the horse case, be laid on the table. The motion was lost.

Mr. Ingham then moved that Common Council nonconcur with the action of Select Council.

A lengthy discussion was then entered into on Mr. Hamm's motion, which resulted in its adoption, by the following votes: Messrs. Ayers, Dunham, Dill, Hamm, Harper, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Negley, Means, McDonald, McNeill, Steigle, Voegtly—13. Messrs. Bell, Bope, Fahnestock, Fleming, Smith, Stagle, Voegtly—8. So the non-concurrence was agreed to.

Mr. Negley offered a resolution that the horse question be referred to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, with power to act.

Mr. Hamm moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Negley's motion, which resulted in its defeat by a tie vote, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bope, Fahnestock, Fleming, McDonald, McNeill, Smith, Stagle and Voegtly—9. Nays—Messrs. Ayers, Dunham, Dill, Hamm, Harper, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Means, McDonald, McNeill, Steigle, Voegtly. Windsor and President Riddle—10.

MORE NEW HOSE.

Mr. D. L. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose be authorized to purchase five hundred feet of hose for each of the four fire companies of the city.

On motion, Council adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

CROSS-SUITS.

Matilda Laughlin and Margaret Brennan entered cross-suits yesterday for breach of the peace. The parties reside in the First Ward, and each accused the other of using violent and obscene language, and disturbing the public peace. Each was held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars to keep the peace, and Matilda was discharged on payment of costs.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY AS BAILEE.

Mr. A. F. C. Dunaway appeared yesterday and lodged information against J. C. Adams, charging him with larceny as bailee. In default of the necessary bail, the accused was committed to jail for a hearing this morning.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

FIGHT ABOUT THE BOAT RACE.

B. O. Donaghan appeared at the office of this magistrate yesterday afternoon, and lodged information for assault and battery against one John Webb. The parties, it appears, got into a dispute at the Monongahela House yesterday afternoon about the race, which resulted in a quarrel, when, it is alleged, Webb struck Donaghan quite severely. A warrant was issued.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.

Thos. McCandless was arrested in charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by Wm. McLaughlin. McCambey, it is stated, took a hat belonging to McLaughlin by mistake, and afterwards refused to return it. The accused was held for a hearing.

FIVE INFORMATIONS.

Jane Morrison appeared yesterday and made five informations, charging John Mc'Largo, John Wall, selling liquor without license, and keeping a bawdy house, and Margaret McWilliams, Caroline Foreman and Maria Zigler, with assisting and maintaining a bawdy house. Wall's keeping a saloon on a boat moored in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Ensaster st., in the Fifth ward, and is accused of having sold liquor without license on the Sabbath last and at various other times, and keeping a disorderly house, where persons of a bad character congregate for unlawful purposes. Warrants were issued.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Joseph Richards made information before Alderman H. J. Thomas, against one John Nighthour, for committing an assault and battery on his little boy, Wm. Richards. A warrant has been issued.

GRAND CONCERT.—A grand English concert will be given to-morrow evening in Masonic Hall, by the united assistance of the following well known: Charles M. Bollman and John Manning, under the direction of Mr. C. Tetedoux. The programme is composed entirely of English airs, and as the proceeds of the concert will be applied to the benefit of the forthcoming Soldiers' Monument Fund, the hall should be crowded.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Shakspeare's delightful comedy, "Much Ado about Nothing," will be performed this evening, Mr. Murdoch appearing as Benedict, supported by an excellent cast. This comedy has not been performed in this city for many years. A large and fashionable audience will doubtless witness its performance this evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—The "Black Crook" will be performed again this evening.

THEATER.—Charlie White's Combination Troupe continues to attract large and pleased audiences.

VARIETIES.—The "Black Crook" is still on the bills, and is full of fun.

CIRCUS.—Haight & Chambers's menagerie will be open this morning, to the public. Circus entertainments will be given this afternoon and evening.

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY CO.—The hundred bladed knife manufactured by the above company, and which our exchanges have so frequently noticed, will be on exhibition in the show window of Wm. N. Ogden, Esq., No. 59 Fifth street, to-day. The steel from which it is manufactured is from the well known firm of Hussey, Wells & Co., and is of superior quality. We have no doubt the establishment of Mr. Ogden will be thronged with visitors and purchasers to examine this knife and to purchase from the large assortment he has on hand. Country dealers will do well to call at this establishment and buy their knives from first hands.

DAVIDSON'S HOUSE KEEPERS.—Clayton & Davidson's Baker Powder is acknowledged to be the most desirable in the market. It does its work more effectually than any other and costs less. Try it. Send to your grocer for it. Clayton & Davidson, sole manufacturers, corner St. Clair and Penn streets.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

A PERFECT PHOTOGRAPH can be had only at a gallery where skilled artists are employed. Go then to B. L. H. Dabbs, Nos. 46 and 48 Penn street.

HANDSOME and cheap artificial flowers at Abel & Co's,', 54 St. Clair street.

R. E. BREED & Co., No. 100 Wood street, are now prepared to furnish to the trade generally everything in China and Crockeryware at the lowest market prices.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure* for *Diabetes* and all *diseases of the Kidneys* and *Bladder*. For sale by all Druggists. eod.

THE LADIES WILL CONSULT THEIR INTERESTS by calling at M. J. Spence's Cloak and Mantilla Store, No. 75 Market street, where they will find the most desirable stock of spring and summer sacques, wraps, &c., at very reasonable prices. All the new novelties. Our custom work cannot be surpassed. Remember the place—Spence's, No. 75 Market street.

WHERE TO BUY HATS.—Every style and quality of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods sold at *ad valorem* prices at Graham & Byrne's, 52 St. Clair street, opposite the St. Clair Hotel.

FOR THE BEST SEGARS AND TOBACCO, at retail, go to C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street.

THE FASHIONABLE TAILORING EMPORIUM of Allegheny City is at No. 91 Federal street. Call and examine our new Spring and Summer Goods.

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF SEGARS AND TOBACCOS, will find the best stock and lowest prices at C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street.

INQUIRE WITHIN.—The mouth is like a house to let. However pretty it may look externally, it is impossible to judge of its merits until you have seen the inside. If behind the ruby doors there are plenty of pearl-white fixtures, you will exclaim, at once, "How beautiful!" To impart the utmost possible brilliancy to such dental furniture—to keep it always sound and perfect—there is nothing like fragrant Sozodont. MTHS

SUPERIOR COFFEES, TEAS, &c., at Yagle's, No. 2 West Diamond, Allegheny.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, is expected to deliver a discourse at Neville Hall, on Thursday, May 23d, at half-past seven in the evening. Mr. Collyer is of the progressive school of Unitarians and is well known in the West for the simplicity, fervor, and beauty of his style of preaching. Those who attend on this occasion will find themselves amply repaid for their trouble. All are cordially invited.

JEFF DAVIS ARRESTED ON ANOTHER CHARGE.—As Jeff Davis was walking along the streets of Richmond, he was suddenly arrested by a notice of a great reduction in the charge for passage by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. How many of our citizens have had their attention arrested at the low price asked for the elegant suits, made to order, by Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co. No. 83 Wood street.

"Then there's that old Lord Maurice, not a whit more tame for his grey hairs."

Nor probably not a whit more good looking. Grey hairs may be becoming in extreme old age but they do not add to the attractiveness of the young and middle-aged. "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" never fails to restore grey hairs to its original color.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MW

IMPORTANT TO TEA DRINKERS.—At J. Kohen & Bro's., Red Front Grocery, No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny, you can get the best teas ever introduced into the market at the very lowest cash prices. Give our teas a trial. You will surely be suited and gratified.

HARPER, Godey, Peterson, Ballou and Pleasant Hours for June, at J. Linnenbrink, Rochester, Pa.

THE CHEAPEST GROCERIES at Wilson & Underwood's, No. 15 Southwest Diamond, Allegheny.

GET THE LATEST NOVELTIES in hats and caps at Graham & Byrne's, No. 52 St. Clair street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!—White, figured, printed, Spanish, cassimere, &c. Also, drawers and undershirts, at Putnam & House's, No. 72 Fifth street.

IF YOU WANT YOUR CLOTHES carefully and perfectly done up, patronize the Pittsburgh Laundry, No. 4 St. Clair street.

I HAVE been troubled for fifteen years with liver complaint and dyspepsia. I tried the most skilled doctors; none of them could do me any good. I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor who has cured me. Boss Carpenter, Webster street.

My child was covered all over its head and face with a scab at least a quarter of an inch thick. It was called scrofula. The Herb Doctor has completely cured it in two weeks.

Mrs. MEISTERFELD, Birmingham.

I went to Philadelphia and was treated without any benefit by the doctors there. I returned to Pittsburgh and consulted the Indian Herb Doctor's treatment, and in three weeks time My disease was bordering on consumption.

Mrs. NEIL, Logan street.

My daughter has been cured of the itch by the Indian Herb Doctor.

Mrs. HARR, West Manchester.

I have been troubled with costiveness for twenty years. The Herb Doctor has cured me.

Mrs. KOHNSON, Manchester.

From a Position of Trust.—I feel constrained all who are troubled with rheumatism to go to the Indian Herb Doctor, who has cured me.

ROBERT BINGHAM,
Mansfield Valley P. O.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

Strong Testimony.

TAMAQUA, Perry Co., Ill., Dec. 11, 1866.

This certifies that I have used and recommended in my practice, during the last four years, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS with perfect satisfaction, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public.

E. H. PRICE, M. D.

TUSCOKA, ILL., August 3, 1866.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

Dear Sirs:—I used your BITTERS in my family, and consider them the best that can be procured. My wife has derived much benefit from using them, and also considers them an invaluable medicine. Respectfully yours,

G. P. MILLER.

OXFORD, Warren Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1866.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sirs.—There is a great demand for your valuable STONACH BITTERS in this neighborhood. We have been using them in our family for some time, and find them the best medicine of any for family use. Yours,

J. N. CANDEE COLE.

DR. HOSTETTER.—*Dear Sir:*—With pleasure I can testify that your BITTERS, from my knowledge of their use in my family, and from what is said by purchasers, are far superior to any other. Yours, &c.,

ROBERT GIBSAL.

Effingham, Effingham Co., Illinois.

MARRIED:

WAIT—TYLER—On Monday, May 20th, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Edward Hall, LL.D., assisted by the Rev. J. D. Wilson, WM. B. WAIT, Esq., of Little Rock, Arkansas, to Miss FANNIE TYLER.

THE
GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all Sewing Machine inventors and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

STATIONARY ENGINES,
BUILT UNDER THE BABCOCK & WILCOX'S PATENTS, OF VALVE GEAR.

An entirely novel arrangement, guaranteed to give a more regular speed, and consume less fuel per horse power than any engine in use. Call or send for circulars. HUGH ROBINSON & SON,
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NEW TYPE, STEAM PRESSES, &c.,

We are prepared to execute every kind of Printing, such as

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RECEIPTS,	VISITING CARDS, &c.

Special attention paid to doing work NEATLY PROMPTLY and CORRECTLY.

The patronage of our friends and the public generally is solicited.

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THOS. S. CALHOUN
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MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CRUDE OIL,
Condensing and Water Tanks
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BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.
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POTATOES—FIVE CAR LOADS
PRIME LAKE SHORE PEACHBLOWS,
Arriving this day and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
TTHS No. 360 Liberty street.

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CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O-M., &c.
For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD STREET.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.
Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into
5-20 Bonds of 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.
IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,
COR. OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

SELL YOUR 7-30's
AND
BUY 5-20's.
Holders of Seven-Thirties will find an advantage of OVER 1-4 of one per cent. by converting on this plan.
IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,
CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1867.

There was only a moderate demand at the banks to-day for loans. A good deal of paper maturing must necessarily be renewed, but it is of the strongest character. The business at all our banks is of such an extent as to employ their whole line, and there is a disposition to let out to the extent of their means.

—The gold premium is pretty steady at the ruling rates it has, in a great measure settled down to. The export of specie, as usual in May, is on the increase. The shipments are large, but not so considerable by one-half a the movement of the corresponding period last year—the condition of the English money market being wholly reversed. The difference will be still more remarked as we advance to the close of the fiscal year on 30th June. But the current export demand has been sufficient to maintain the price of gold at a higher point than was anticipated in some financial quarters on the reassurance of peace in Europe week before last. The summer traveling credits contribute largely to this demand, while the actual inquiry for exchange from the import trade is comparatively moderate.

—Governments to-day are a fraction off. The New York quotations to Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., show the following figures:

U. S. 6s, 1881	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	106½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	106½
5-20s, 1865, January and July	106½
10-40s	99½
December Compounds, 1864	116½
August Compounds, 1864	112½
June 7-30s	105½
Gold	137¾

—The *Tribune* reports the Railway share market as lower, and business wholly confined to professional operators and speculative holders, looking for some one to buy stocks, picked up on the strength of the growing wheat crop. The public argues that before the wheat crop is harvested "legal tender" will be scarcer than at present, money dearer, and stocks a good deal lower, cheap as they now seem, and sure as their dividends are announced to be.

—The quotations to-day up to noon, as received by Mr. Bryan, are as follows:

Michigan Southern	88
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	74½
P., F. Wayne & Chicago	86½
Erie	62¾
Chicago & Rock Island	99½
Chicago & Northwestern	34½
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	80¾
New York Central	93½
Reading	90¾

—The following stock sale took place last evening, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer: Allegheny National Bank $89 00.

—The Railroad earnings of May confirm the statements that there is no grain at the West, and that the roads will have a starving time this summer. Thus the Michigan Southern, which fell off some $8,000 in the first week of May, falls off over $10,000 in the second week. The Rock Island, which fell off $12,000 in the first, compares, in the second, against a very light week last year, and only falls off about $6,000. The Chicago and Northwestern, on 149 miles, increased mileage, increased $16,168 in the first week and $33,602 in the second. The directors calculated on an increase of $100,000 a week: the earnings are thus $150,000 below the estimates for the two weeks. The decrease will go on till the new crop comes in next September. The Cleveland and Toledo shows the first week in May a decrease of $6,300.

—Much comment has been made in regard to a new and free supply of old 6-20 bonds upon the street. The Treasurer has still power to sell bonds maturing in 1882, which may help those interested in accounting for new bonds. He has power to sell any kind of 3-20s of which he has the plates ready, and like a good merchant may as properly sell those most fashionable and profitable to him. The Secretary is thoroughly in earnest about funding, and is accomplishing much under the present ease in money. Next month the compound notes come to mature, and contraction of legal tenders will be more marked.

—A gentleman who was in New Orleans during the excitement attending the suspension of the First National Bank, describes the feeling as having been very intense. The City National Bank was heavily run upon immediately after the failure of the First, and during the 13th, 14th and 15th inst., paid out $610,000 of a deposit of $675,000. This was indeed a heavy pull, not a check having been refused. At 1 o'clock on the 15th, the tide began to turn, and before the close of bank hours $110,000 of the amount drawn was redeposited. The attack the bank has stood will doubtless strengthen it and give it a still better position than it has heretofore enjoyed.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1867. }

There were no features worthy of special notice in our general market to-day. Trade continues dull. The flour market was only moderately active, at previous quotations. Corn was inactive. There is a demand for rye. Eggs are scarce and higher.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last were as follows: Flour 2,490 bbls; cheese 60 boxes; corn 2,507 sacks; wheat 2,317 sacks; rye 407 sacks, and oats 1,053 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated:

BUTTER—Prices remain the same as last quoted. The market is dull. We quote rates nominal, ranging from 16@20c ₱ lb. We note sales of 20 packages at 15 cents, delivered on the wharf, ₱ lb.

BEANS—The market is not well supplied with choice articles. We quote prime small white selling at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bush.

CHEESE—We quote new W. R. Cheese selling from store at 14@16c ₱ lb. and factory at 16c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Receipts light and prices higher. We note sales of 10 bbls at 20c, and 7 do at 18@19c per dozen.

FRUIT—Choice Green Apples are scarce, and commanding high prices. Dried Apples and Peaches are in good supply and sell at nominal prices, ranging from 8@10c ₱ lb for apples and from 12@20c ₱ lb for peaches.

FLOUR—The market is less active and receipts have been more liberal, amounting, since our last, to 2,490 bbls against 1,407 bbls the day previous. Holders, for the present, are disposed to handle at small margins. One of our leading houses made some heavy sales at prices without particular change from our last quotations, but the brands were all reliable and well known. We quote choice Spring brands at $14 75@15 00 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—We quote, from store, at $9 50 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Prices are generally $1 20 ₱ bush.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat have been more liberal, but on account of millers, and we can without any reports of sales in this market. Prices are entirely nominal.

CORN—The market was not very active. We have reported sales of 700 bush shelled, to arrive, at $1 05 ₱ bush.

OATS—Sales reported of 400 bush, on the track, at 62c, and 200 bush, from store, at 65c ₱ bush.

RYE—The demand is good, and receipts light. We quote at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales of 10 loads, per country wagon, at $25 @28 per ton.

PROVISIONS—A moderate trade is doing. We quote packer's prices as follows: Shoulders 9½@9½c; sides 11½c; clear sides 12½c; hams 14c for plain, and 15@16½c for sugar cured; canvassed hams 16@18½c; dried beef 23c; Lard 13½c ₱ lb, and mess pork $24@25 ₱ bbl. We note sales of 300 lbs of country lard at 12c; 1,000 lbs do at 11c ₱ lb; 2,000 lbs clear sides at 11c, and 2,000 lbs at 10½c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—We note a sale of 1 car P. B. potatoes at $3 25 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—We quote city rectified at $2 15, and Highwines at $2 28 per gallon. A sale of 25 barrels Monongahela was made at $3 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, May 22, 1867. }

Business was dull. The disposition among buyers was to hold off, at least for the present. Prices, however, have undergone no change. We quote crude oil in bulk and barrels returned, at 7c; packages included, 12c. The stock on hand is not large. There were no receipts worth noting. We did not learn of a single transaction for present or future delivery.

REFINED.—The market was quiet, dealers manifesting no disposition to operate at the present time at least to any extent. The only sale that came under our notice was 1,000 barrels bonded, Philadelphia delivery, July, at 28½c. Other lots were under negotiation, but had not been consummated when we left the market. The Eastern and European markets being dull, produces a depressing effect on dealers here.

FREE OIL.—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The only transactions reported were for local purposes at 46@47c for standard white and 39c for light straw to white.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Sellers, Canfield & Co.	8	Johnson & Payne	24
J. Sewall	8	D. Bushnell	1,200
Total			1,241

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 300 bbls refined to D L Miller, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 261 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Philadelphia.
J Penny, jr., 200 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth, Phila.
J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 207 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
J Meyers & Co, 50 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 53 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Penn Refining Co, 112 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Hill & Byram, 7 bbls crude, to W Lincoln, Boston.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Waring, King & King, 182 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Bro per, Rucker & Co, 120 bbls refined to C W Morse, Philadelphia.
Woodridge Oil Refining Co, 59 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
Woodridge Oil Ref. Co, 48 bbls ref. to W P Logan